DITTINTELLIGENCE. THE APPORTIONMENT.

The Proposed Redistricting of the City Inic Secutorial and Representative Districts-The

Equality of the New Measure. in the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Apportionment reported a bill which gives to Philadelphia 4 Senators out of 33, and 19 Representatives out of 100. There is to be no increase in the number of Senators, and only one in that of members of the House of Representatives. sentatives. Below we give the number of tax-ables in each proposed Schaurfal district, ac-cording to the State assessment made for the purpose of reapportionment, and also the popu-

Time Time	Population 156,60 167,01 127,77 212,82
Total158,986	673,72

According to the number of taxables, average constituency of the Senatorial districts of the entire State is 25,036, and according to the population, 106,545. But Pailadelphia, it will be seen, is allotted only four Senators, with an average constituency of 33,746 taxables and 168,431 inhabitants. If, therefore, the Senate bill passes, it will be a gross outrage on the people of this city. But there is still another outrage contemplated in the gross inequality of the proposed city districts. The First and Second districts are very fairly apportioned, both as regards taxables and population; but the pro-posed boundaries of the Third and Fourth are simply scandalous. The Third district, which is to consist of the Fitth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards, is located along the river front, where a material increase in population is practically impossible, and yet its consituency is cut down to 31,850 taxables and 127,770 inhabitants; while the Fourth district, which is to embrace the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards, embracing the very section of the city which is bound to show the largest increase, is given 48,482 taxables and 212,337 inhabitants. The proposed Senatorial distribution is therefore so grossly unjust that it is to be hoped the House of Representatives will defeat the bill, even if the Democratic Senate should pass it. The proposed boundaries of the Representa-

ables to each: -8,679 12 7,146 13 7,643 16. ..8,198 Total153,746

tive districts give the following number of tax-

The average constituency of the Representative districts throughout the State is place ! at 8592 taxables and 35,160 inhabitants. Philadelphia, with 19 members, is given an average constituency of 8368 taxables and 35,453 inhabitants. This is about as fair an allotment in the aggregate as could be made, although there is a gross inequality in the arrangement of the districts. One of the smallest districts, the Sixth, with only 7322 taxables, is situated in the very heart of the city, with no prospective increase commensurate with that of the Eleventh district, which aiready has 9363 taxables, and is made up of portions of the Fifteenth ward, in which the population is rapidly increasing. While the proposed Representative apportionment is free from the gross inequality which characterizes the gerrymandering for the Senate, it is yet so unequal as to demand material modification before it receives the sanction of the Legislature.

THE AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHRIS-TIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. - The secretary of this association, Richard Newton. D. D., has addressed circulars to a number of our citizens inviting them to a breakfast at the Continental Hotel on Tuesday morning next. In addition to this cordial invitation, the circular sets forth that the Rev. Dr. Cather, general secretary of this association in Great Britain, is visiting the United States for the purpose of submitting to the American churches the proposal to form an International Christian Moral Science Association, towards which steps have been successfelly taken in Great Britain and Germany. A series of "public breakfasts," in furtherance of this object, have been held in New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Toronto and other large cities on this continent. At the breakfast on Tuesday next, William G. Morehead, Esq., will preside, and the objects and principles will be explained by Rev. Dr. Cather and Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College. Bishop Simpson and others are expected to take part.

WATER PUMPED DURING FEBRARY .- During the month just ended there were 120,099,143 cubic feet of water pumped by the various water-works. The detailed statement is as folm . 1 . m . 4 . . m . 0 . 14 . 6 .

Delaware	Total galls, for month. 669,851,876 111,770,870 54,586,480	Av. gatts. per day. 23,923,263 3,991,799 6,726,824	for month. 89,552,323 14,942,55 7,290,978
mont)	43,923,770	1,655,539 655,700	5,858,793 2,454,491
The second secon			

THE LATE ALMIRA W. HOLDEN .- In making one of the statements published in connection with the death of this lady, we labored under a misapprehension of the fact. It was stated that though the Court sustained her claim against Andrew McMakin, who had been jointly in-terested in the publication of the Saturday Courier with her husband, and who, when the latter died, assumed the sole charge of that journal, yet she never received the amount of her claims. This was incorrect, for when that paper was sold under a decree of the Court, Mrs. Holden's claim was made good.

THE NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .- The congregation of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church have extended a call to Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D., of Indianapolis, to the pastoral charge of that church, and to-morrow morning the new pastor will preach his firs: sermon. The reverend gentleman has labored with signal success in his old field, and the new one to which he now transfers his services is in a prosperous condition, the congregation having membership of 385 and a Sunday-school attendance of 340. The total contributions for bene volent purposes last year amounted to \$20,463.

MARCH SALES OF RESIDENCES AND STORES .-Mesers. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, advertise for the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of March a number of elegant residences, small dwellings, stores, farms, country seats, cottages, building lots, etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, heirs, and others. See their advertisements and catalogues.

COMPETITION IN BUSINESS .- A newsboy named John Gallagher yesterday stole thirty papers from another boy in the same business, on Chesnut street. This is the third time that John has acted in this manner, and to prevent a repetition of the offense he was locked up in the Central Station all night. This morning he was given a lecture and discharged.

STABBING AFFRAY. - Henry Murray and Patrick Devinney began fighting at 11 o'clock last evening is the house No. 615 South Front street. Devinney seized a knife and plunged it in the thigh of Murray, causing an ugly wound. Pa-trick has been since arrested for the offense. The wounded man is in the Pennsylvania

Piggons .- A boy named James Wells, aged sixteen years, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Hagen for stealing a number of pigeons from the coop of a house at Fifth and Wharton streets.

CORNER LOUNGERS .- Alderman Toland last night flued six men who had been arrested at 86. John and Brown streets for corner lounging. (a necessity for business in every way. An attack

THE COAL TRADE.

The Predicted Famine Not Yet Come—The Farieus Plans for Overcoming the Difficulties in the Future—The Univ True Remedy According to the Principles of Political Economy—The Furth, v Increuse of Freight Charges—

The coal famine so much talked of and so much dreaded has, up to this writing, not yet been heard of in reality. The startlingly low supply of New York city and Brooklyn has been supply of New York city and Brooklyn has been found to exist nowhere but in the brains of those who had money to make by a rise in the prices of stock. In addition to the supply of authracite, large quantities of bituminous coal are being shipped to the city by the Erie Road from Northern Pennsylvania. Anthracite is now also being taken from Philadelphia to New York, so that there is an abundant supply for the present, and a good prospect for some time to come. As it is not anticipated that the coal tropbles are going to last for an indefinite period, there is no immediate cause of uneasiperiod, there is no immediate cause of uneasiness. To crown all, the weather during the last few days has been so moderate that there has been scarcely any demand for coal in any of the cities, and thus the excitement has been allayed. ackawanna coal can now be bought at retail in New York for eight and nine dollars a ton, and the rate in this city for Lebigh and Schuylkill

is about the same, or lower if anything. It is interesting to notice the various plans which the miners are concocting now that there is serious trouble at the mines, but which will be forgotten again as soon as things begin to work smoothly, by means of which all trouble is to be avoided in the future. One is that all work be stopped during certain months of the year, so that the production will not exceed the demand. Another is, that there be a stoppage of one day in every week; another, that the mining community be divided into four classes, one class to stop work in summer, the second class in the fall, the third in winter, and the fourth in spring But in all these and other plans the projectors seem to lose sight entirely of a principle which every system of political economy acknowledges, whether free trade or otherwise. That principle is, that when the supply is greater than the demand, or what in this case is equivalent to it, the capacity of production is greater than what is needed to meet the requirements of the market, either prices must fall or the production must be diminished. It is claimed that these various plans look to a diminution of the production, but they do not.

at other branches which are not over-supplied. If they do not leave, then the prices will lower until some are compelled to leave, and so raise the prices for those who remain. No more money, comparatively, can come into the tranch of industry, only what is there must be divided until it comes to the lowest living rate. Above that the tendency is to attract workingmen, the pay being higher than elsewhere. Below it the tendency is to repel them and send them off to other fields o

When there are too many workmen in any

department of trade, some must leave and work

If the plans proposed looked towards a stop-page for a portion of the year only, they would be all right; for the large number of men working part of the time at good wages would receive only so much pay in a year as if they worked all the year at lower rates. It is also equivalent to a smaller number of working men, i. e., a reduction of the supply. But what is really aimed at is this:—The number of men shall be retained, though it be more than the market demands. They shall work but a portion of the year, so as to put into the market only so much coal as it will bear. But they shall also receive for this portion of the year in which they work remuneration which, in the course of the year, will be equivalent to their working the whole year at the good wages, not at a lower rate. This is manifestly unjust, and all plans or organizations which have for their object the maintenance of a larger number of workmen than the demand requires, at a rate of wages igher than the law of supply and demand rants, are against law and order, and so long as such are held to there will be trouble.

This law is natural, and any plan not founded upon it cannot expect to stand. No organization, no matter what its power may be, can long hold out if it has any other basis. It is no use trying to uphold the prices above the natura. rate. In the end they will find their level, and the organization which tried the experiment will have suffered. Then if the superfluous workmen will not leave, the prices will go so low that some will starve to death. This will reduce the supply, and so the survivors will have living wages. If some of the leaders would advise their men to quit mining and go West, where men are wanted to clear and cultivate the soil, both those who go and those who stay would have abundance. Some such plan will be the only feasible remedy for the difficulty. This is the rule in all professions. The legal profession is at present an example. It is overcrowded, and the majority of those in it cannot obtain a living by it. They therefore find employment in other ways not immediately connected with the legitimate business of the profession, or they leave it entirely. As it is now, no one is tempted to enter it expecting an open field, unless he considers that his abilities are such that he will

be able to crowd others out.

It is very easy to perceive how the department of mining got into this condition. The produc tion has been over-stimulated by opposing carrying and mining companies, the impetus being given at the time of the late war, when the demand for coal was enormous. These companies have still been competing in the largest number of tons which each could mine or carry, regardless of what the market could be expected to bear. Miners have been exported and crowded into the regious, and they, being ignorant, have not been able to see that their services would be required only for a time, and so have come willingly. companies now know not what to do with the immense yearly yield which they have thus generated, and are unable to pay further for it. Now the remedy is to be applied. It must fall upon somebody, and the miner is the sufferer, though not the only one by any means. We do not say that something could not be done by the other interests to help the miner bear what has thus come upon him. Much could and probably would be done if all parties were only agreed. While there is constant war there can be no fellow feeling.

It is very easy to see that a plan solving the difficulty in the way described would be very unpopular. Men with families do not care to change their vocation, or even their place of residence, at everybody's bidding. But such a thing will have to be done sooner or later, unless, from some unforeseen cause, the demand s greatly increased within the next few years. If it is not, there will be much suffering somewhere. In the course of time the regular legitimate increase of the demand would probably afford remunerative employment for all now at work in the mines, but how are the superfluous ones to live in the meantime? We certainly do not care for another war merely for the purpose of using up our extra coal. It, however, any such an arrangement should ever become popu-lar, it is not very dangerous to predict that much ald would be given by those interested, either in the way of transportation to those who cared to emigrate, or by means of finding employment for those who have no liking for such a life.

The high and prohibitory freight charges of the railroads have not prevented some parties among the operators of Schuylkill from receding from their promises, and from trying to make a little money by selling coal while all the rest are idle. They began to ship some even at the high freights charged. As a consequence, the Reading Road have again increased the rates—this time to \$6 per ton—thus shutting down upon all such arrangements, and showing that they have no fear of any legisla-tive action in the matter. No matter what talk there may be at Harrisburg, and no matter what resolutions of inquiry are made or opinions obtained, there at least the railroads are more powerful than the W. B. A. Even if a bill were introduced the companies could easily crush it. The men do not know the railroads, or they would not attack them in their stronghold. Nowadays railroad companies count upon the command of legislative bodies as

in the courts on the ground of conspiracy is the only way open, but this is tedious and costly, and then the compliment could be returned in kit.c., for the W. B. A. have given ample ground

for charges of that character.

Le workingmen have formally repudiated the offer of the operators on the \$2.50, but other speedy action is expected. It is said that they did not expect such liberal terms from the operators, who concede both the existence of the organization and the basis system. We presume the operators and their colleagues know what they are about, and we might hint that the appearance of their operators is often deceptive, they driving at Care thing while they appear to be driving at another. They evidently think that the miners are always to be approached in this way. But if they really intend to resume without striking a blow at the Miners' Union, if it is at all possible, we shall be very much disappointed. If, however, that is their aim, it cannot be imagined why they are afraid to come out boldly and say so.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported by the operators, who concede both the existence of

trade for the past week, as reported by the

	187	0.	1871		INC. A
Antheneite.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	DEC.
P. &. R. R	37,070	568,910	15,791		d105,494
Sch. Canal	46,136	84,928 872,701	8,449	34,374	d 1,852 d235,938
L.V.R.R.Nth	30100	D-Myrox	713	33,768	33,788
L Canal	9,810	130,880	1,904	59 860	d 81,209
Ser'ton Sth	31,819	244,033	Alesca	weywoo	d241,023
Pa.ConlCo.	11,951	96,784 184,975		2,761	d 96,784 d132,314
Pa. Canal	27,100	adaje iu		AND TO BE	0.102,214
D.& H.Cal D.&H.R.R.E	6,095	78.858		48.933	d 35,521
do. do.W	1,323	14,706		12,731	d 1,985
do. do S.	2,442	20,017			d 20,017
Shamokin	6,212	44,833	24,642	54,087	9,756
Big Lick Col.	286	2,525	1,227	19,388	12,3%
Lykens V.Co.		249	315	10,041	9,769
Williamston.	5,111	23,208	9,885	7,066	3 16,14
	179,717	1,969.391	45,366	1,082,429	
	45,366	1,082,429			i
	126,351	887,963			
Broad Top.	4,766	- 99,094	4.865	24.526	5,400
B. & O. R. R.	9,395	68,607	8,850	72,227	3,63
Ches.& O.Ca.			-		
Tot'l, all kind	186,818	9,067,018	59,181	1,189,279	
	59,181	1,189,279			
	126,637	877,737		_	

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY .- The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 806, being an increase of 33 from those of last week and a decrease of 17 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 164 were adults and 142 minors. 223 were people of the United States, and 69 were foreigners. 19 were people of color. 18 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Con-umption of the lungs, 34; disease of the heart, 3; marasmus, 6; old age, 14; typhoid fever, 2; convulsions, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 20; debility, 18; scarlet fever, 12; congestion of the brain, 3.

The deaths were divided as follows among the

Wards,
5 Seventeenth
3 Eighteenth
5 Nineteenth
0 Twentieth
9 Twenty-first
3 Twenty-second
4 Twenty-third
0 Twenty-fourth
6 Twenty-fifth 8 Twenty-sixth
8 Twenty-girth
7 Twenty-seventh
Twenty-seventu
5 Twenty-eighth
5 Unknown
3
7 Total3
7

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, whose annual commencement is soon to take place, has been in a very prosperous condition during the present season. The matriculants for the session of 1870-71 numbered 411, of whom 244 were from Pennsylvania, 15 from Ohio, 12 from Illinois, 11 from New York, 11 from New Jersey. 10 from Kentucky, and the remainder from 23 other States, Canada, and Cuba.

CASH-DRAWER ROBBED .- John Mitchell yes terday entered a store on Christian street, below Second, and stole from the cash-drawer a small sum of money. He was afterwards arrested at Second and South streets, and has been sent to Moyamensing by Alderman Lutz.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Bankruptey Cases.

United States District Court-In Bankruptcy. The following is the bankruptcy calendar in this Court for next Wednesday, March 8:—
Percival M. L. Brown, for cause.
Allebaugh & Cuffell, for cause. Joseph Feldman, for cause.
Jacob Fink, for cause.
Fredericka Voight, motion for rule.
C. C. Pettit & Co., for cause.
J. R. & F. S. Phillips, for cause,
George Hitchcook, for discharge.
John Reakist, for cause. John Reakirt, for cause, Tryon Reakirt, for cause. C. M. Fay, for cause. John Barry and Edward F. Taylor, for cause, Joseph Brenneman, for cause. James Denney, for cause. Rheinstine, Marks & Weil, hearing on answer. James C. Green, for cause, Vetteriein & Co., for cause, Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger, for cause. J. Edward Bazley, for discharge, Ambrose MacMahon, for cause. Philip Karper, for cause. Stevens & Smith, for cause. William H. Martin, for discharge. Henry Schmoele, for cause. Nathan Kehl, for cause. Fim & Bro., for cause, Albert H. Gilbert, for cause. R. Casselberry & Co., for cause Gosline, Wachtel & Co., for cause, George W. Lewis, for cause.

The Great Writ. Court of Quarter Sessions - Allison, P. J. The Court was engaged to-day in hearing the cases of habeas corpus.

of habeas corpus.

John Kennedy was heard on a charge of burglary. The evidence was to the effect that on the night of January 21 a residence at Wallace and Lorraine was felonicusly entered, and a yellow trunk containing valuables was stolen. That night a negro named Benson got on a Union line car near the scene of the burglary, and a few squares down the street the prisoner and another man got on the same car having soner and another man got on the same car, having in their possession a truck that answered the de-scription of the stolen one, and they seemed to know Benson. Subsequently, a gold pencil that had been stolen at the same time was found upon Benson. From these facts the Court deemed it best to re-

nand Kennedy for trial. Lewis Smith, who was committed in October last to be tried for an attempt at roobery, and has never been tried, was discharged under the four term

(For addictional Deaths see Fifth Page.) BLOOMFIELD, On Friday, the 3d instant, ISABELLA, widow of the late General Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, in the 93d year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral

BANK OF AMERICA, OLD PHILADEL, phia Savings Fund Building, No. 306 WALNUI Etreet. PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1871.

The Bank of America, incorporated by act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 27th day of April, 1870, this day organized by the election HENRY C. DALLETT as President, and CHARLES CLOSE, CALES J. MILNS, WM. HARBESON, ELLWOOD SHANNON, Direct

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, CHARLES H. PRICE was unanimously elected Cashler.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY HENRY C. DALLETT, President.

I AM OFFERING FOR RENT FOR ONE year, from April 1, my house, with furniture complete. The building is comparatively new, has all the modern improvements, and offers a very desirable opportunity to those wishing to rent a furnished house. Full particulars given on applica-No. 315 S. SEVENTEENTH Street.

LATER WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Election of Speaker Blaine.

The Outgoing Congress

Bills Non-concurred In.

The New Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills that Falled of Consummation Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, March 4.—Among the House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate were the following:—

An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

An act to gld in the execution of the laws in Utah Territors.

Territory.

The snti-polygamy bill.

An act to extend the time for the presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866.

Joint resolution in relation to the contest between An act for the better security of the Agricultural

An act for the better security of the Agricultural College funds.

An act for the protection of settlers on public lands of the United States.

An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and satiors, and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands.

An act to gravest cruelly to animals in transit by An act to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by

An act to prevent crueity to animals in transfer railroads, etc.

An act in relation to additional bounties.

A joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of Government workmen, etc.

An act to amend the Bankruptcy act.:

An act increasing all pensions twenty per cent.

An act to charter the Cincinnati and Southern Railway.

An act to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-

Admiral in the navy. Scenes Attending the Election of Spenker Blaine. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, March 4.—The Clerk announced that the roll-call showed 222 members of the new Honse present, the full quorum. He then stated that it was in order to proceed to the election of Speaker. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, nominated Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Wood nominated Hon. George W. Morgan, of Ohio. The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck, and Hidridge. The vote stood—Biaine, 126; Morgan, 93. Mr. Blaine was declared elected, and Messrs. Poland. Mr. Blaine was declared elected, and Messrs. Poland, of Vermont, and Morgan, of Onlo, conducted him to the Speaker's chair. Mr. Dawes, the oldest member in continuous service, was appointed to administer the oath to the Speaker. On reaching the chair Mr. Blaine returned his thanks to the members for his

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Washington, March 4.—In accordance with the invitation of the Vice-President the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office;—Messis. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Caldwell, of Kansas; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Ferry, of Michigan; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Kelley, of Oregon; Logan, of Illinois; Morrili, of Malne; Robertson, of South Carolina; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Eli Saulsbury, of Delawars; Cooper, of Tennessee; Wilson, of Delaware: Cooper. Tennessee: Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Iowa; Windom, of Min-nesota; and West, of Louisiana. The names of the Senators-elect, Alcarn, of Mis-

sissippi, and Clayton, of Arkansas, were not called. The Vice-President stated that the name of Mr. Vance, as a Senator from North Caroline, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed. When the name of Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was reached during the calling of the roll, of new

Mr. Sherman objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial signed by 45 members of the Senate and Honse of Delegates of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.
Mr. Willard Saulsbury, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not yet retired from his seat, here addressed the chair, and objected to the recep-

tion of the paper. Senators (aside)-The gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. Saulsbury (bowing and resuming his seat)-Oh. I beg pardon. I forget. (Great laughter.)

After a short pause Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the Heuse, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas, and California were unrepresented, the elections in those States and basin been back. those States not having been held yet, In regard to North Carolina the clerk stated that he had been requested by Mr. Rodgers, member from the Fourth district, not to call his name, and he therefore did not do so. In regard to Mississippl the clerk stated that, while the credentials were peculiar in form, owing to the fact that the elections were held under the military reconstruction acts, it appeared to him that they met all the substantia requirements of the law, and he therefore accepted them all.

In regard to Tennessee the Clerk stated that the credentials presented differed essentially from those presented by members of the Forty-first Congress. They were both vague and evasive, and the changes made were so marked and special as to create a belief that they were perhaps made to produce uncertainty. He had been in doubt as to his duty concerning them, but he had finally concluded to give them this time the benefit of the doubt and to accept them.

The point which had been urged that the election was not held on the day fixed by the law of the land involved a construction of the Constitution and of several of the laws of that State, and he had under the circumstances concluded not to rule on it. As to the Third district of Arkansas, the Clerk stated the certificate presented on its face evidence that it had not seen issued within the time required by law, nor for two months thereafter.

Besides, there were serious doubts as to whether the officer who executed it had at that time the

right to do it. The circumstances were so suspicious that he felt compelled to reject it. He had made these explanations because he had observed that his ike-action on previous occasions when unexplained had been misunderstood. The roll having been completed, the Clerk an-nounced that 222 members had answered to their

names (The full representation being 243.) Mr. Biair (Mich.) then moved that the Ho ceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. Blair then, in behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, as Speaker, and Mr. Wood, in behalf of the Derberget of the Market Speaker, and Mr. Wood, in behalf of the Democratic members, nominated George W. Morgan, of Ohio. The Clerk

The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck, and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote for speaker.

The vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. Banks, as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110, of which James G. Blaine had received 126 and Geo. W. Morgan 93.

7. Morgan 93. The Clerk thezeupon declared that James G. Blaine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-Mr. Biaine was conducted to the chair by Mesers.

Mr. Blaine was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Poland and Morgan.

— Calling the House to order, he said:—"Gentlemen, the speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed an envisible nenor—a re-election to the position carries with it peculiar gratification in that it implies an approval of past official bearing.

"For this great mark of your confidence I can but return to you my sincere thanks, coupled with the

"For this great mark of your coundence I can but return to you my sincere thanks, coupled with the assurance of my utmost devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority in this House, the Speaker owes a faithful allegiance to the principles and the policy of that party. But he will fall far below the honorable requirements of his station if he fails to give to the minority its failest rights under the roles which he is called upon to administer.

"The successful working of our grand system of government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization, and the most and perfects is that which results from opposing OPENING.

SPRING DRESS

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street, WILL OPEN MONDAY, March 6, An entire Stock of New DRESS GOODS, embracing all the

NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' SUITS.

Bonnet's Black Silks. Pouson Black Silks.

Black Silks, \$1'50 to \$7. Black and White Striped

torces naturally eager and watchfut and weil-nigh balanced in number.

The Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness, and prosperity through-out the land. Under the wise administration of the National Government peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign government is, we may hope, at this moment in process of honorable, cordial, and lasting adjust-ment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time, mest. We are fortunate in meeting at such a trace, fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country. I trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity. Believing that all our labors will eventuate in the public good, and invoking the blessing of him, without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain, "I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the house, and as the first sten, hereou pization of the House, and as the first step here:o I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Consti-tution and the laws." (Applause.)

mr. Dawes, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. Then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to the members, beginning with the members from the New England States, who ranged themselves in an arc of a circle in the area in front of the Cierk's desk, and took the oath with unlifted hand. They were followed by the with uplifted hand. They were followed by the members from New York and New Jersey, then by the members from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and so on.

Two members from the Southern States took the

modified cath. Mr. Maynard objected to the swearing in of Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, as being disquailled

from holding office.

Mr. Kerr objected to the swearing in of the Ten-Mr. Kerr objected to the swearing in of the Tennessee members on the ground that the election law in Tennessee had been repealed and that they were elected without sanction of law. He presented a protest from citizens of Tennessee, and explained that the Tennessee Legislature had by one sweeping measure repealed all the acts of a previous Legislature, including the election law.

Mr. Bingham moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in and that their credentials be referred.

be sworn in, and that their credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in, three of them taking the test oath of 1862 and five the modified oath of 1868.

Mr. Kerr stated the grounds of the objection to the swearing in of the Mississippi members. Their credentials presented no prima-facie evidence of a

right to a seat.

The constitution submitted by the convention to the people of Mississippi, and under which the Representatives to Congress were to be voted for, had been rejected by the people, and Congress had subsequently passed a law directing that the Constitution should be again submitted to the people, and that the election should be ordered by the President as a military act. It was conducted by military officers and it was at that election that these members ers and it was at that election that these maintee claimed to have been elected both for the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He contended that the act under which the election was held within a month of the opening of the Forty-first Congress did not and could not contemplate an election for any other than that Congress, and that consequently the pretended election for the Forty-second Congress was a nullity. The credentials were not issued by the Executive of the State of Mississippi but by an officer at the military headquarters of the Fourth

Mr. Eldridge suggested that if these men could be elected to occupy their seats for three years and three months, they might as well be elected for twenty years, or for life.

Mr. Ketr assented to that proposition, and said

Mr. Kerr assenced to that proposition, and said that the attempt to elect men for the two Congresses was made for the purpose of preventing and fore-stalling a legitimate and fair election by the people for Representatives in the Forty-second Congress, Mr. Bingham moved that the Mississippi representativesoe sworn in, and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

Buitimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton very dull and un-changed; low middling, nominally 14 c. Flour more active and firmer; Howard Street superfice, \$5 50@6; do. extra, \$6 50@7 25; do. family, \$7 50@9; City Mills superfine, \$5 50@7 75; do. extra, \$6 75@8 25; do. family, \$8 50@11; Western superfine, \$5 50@6; do. extra, \$6 50@7 25; do. family, \$7 37%@8 50. Wheat unchanged; good grades active; Ohio and Indiana, \$1 60,21.65; scrive; Onto and Indiana, \$1 00.6176; other grates entirely unchanged. Corn firm; white Southern, \$3.6.56c.; yellow Southern, \$0.681c.. Oats firmer at 59.660c. Mess pork dull at \$22.50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, \$3.6610c.; rib sides, \$11.40.; clear rib, \$12.40. Hams, \$180. Lard dull at \$3618.40. Whisky nomi-

New York Produce Market. New York, March 4.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 600 bales uplands at 14%c.; Orleans at 15%c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales 15,000 pols State at \$6.37.35; Ohio at \$6.90.37.35; Western at \$6.75.35; Western at \$6.75.37.90; Southern at \$7.30.00 bushels new spring at \$1.58.31.60; winter at \$1.63. Corn firm; sales of 33.000 bushels at \$6.5. Golden, Sales of 33.000 bushels

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH 4 STATE OF THERMOMETRICAT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

8 A. M. 43 | 11 A. M. 49 | 8 P. M. 49

SUN RISES...... 6-89 MOON SETS...... 5-16 SUN SETS...... 5-55 HIGH WATER......

CLEARED THIS MORNING. G. ship Palmersion, Koiin, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Althen, Smith, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. Valentine, Baylis, Trinidad, Lennox &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Aries, Wheiden, from Boston, with mose, to H. Winsor & Co. Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl. Br. brig Hermes, Lees, 14 days from Porto Cabello, with mose, to John Dallett & Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, from Norfolk, with hingles to T. P. Calvin & Co. Schr Buckeye, Mershon, from Berkley, with Schr S. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Maurice River. Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, from Maurice River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 4.—First tow of the season from Baltimore via Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan Canals, to Philadelphia and New York:

Barges J. McMahon, W. J. Blessing, R. V. Devitt,
A. R. Graves, to Philadelphia, consigned to J. Row-

land & Co. E. C. Potter, C. A. Dornfield, Charles and Melissa, Cr. Potter, C. A. Dorndeid, Charles and Melissa, for New York, all coal-laden.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 5.—The following barges left this A. M. for Baltimore:— Harvest Moon, Thos. Lynch, R. H. Powell, and W. Harned, and 2 transient barges (light).

FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving. DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET.

Colored Striped Silks. Colored Taffetas. Colored Failles.

Linens, Hosiery, and White Goods. HEAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORT-GAGES, \$3000 and \$2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 e'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—
No. 1.—All that mortgage of \$3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on loss west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 146 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 367, etc.

etc.
No. 2.—All that mortgage of \$2500, due March 5,
1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth
street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front,

street, 180 feet north of Lo-ust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No, 74, page 54, etc.

The large jot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of \$5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said lrage lot.

Por further particulars apply to ALFRED LONG-STRETH, Esq., No. 286 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers, 3 4 s9t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE .-

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—
Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwe ling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1811, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, sitrate on the northwest side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7½ inces; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7½ 45 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 734 inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTRE'S SALE.—
Es ate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, \$50 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of \$60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Fiorida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos, 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE. — THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. — Valuable four-story stone mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, botlers, 20 acres, Delawsre county, Pa, at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Kailroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia, On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, For further particulars, apply to James R. Cummins, No. 723 sansom street. No. 723 Sansom street. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auction ers, Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE. -THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Rieventh streets, 24% feet front. On Tuesday, March 2x, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, threestory brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 In he by 178 feet.

Terms - \$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms.

For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl,

No. 530 Walnut street. M. THOMAS & SONS. Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Rosert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importa-

A full line of choice and destrable FAMILY GRO-

WILLIAM KELLEY,

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Old Government Java Coffee. Reasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee,

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11 30 women No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,